When "Save the Union" was the cry.
And thousands for the Union bled,
The nation's right he did deny
To save itself—this Copperhead;
A Son of Liberty Copperhead;
A Golden Circle Copperhead;
A scheming, lylng,
Screaming, flylng,
Mean, Canadian Copperhead,

When Southern miscreauts designed
Their helpiers prisoners' blood to shed,
And Libby Prison undermixed,
Who then approved? The Copperhead;
The soldier-shooting Copperhead;
The patriot-hooting Copperhead;
The war-abusing,
Aid-refusing,
Crime-excusing Copperhead.

Who scoffed at Pillow's bloody fray,
And Andersonville's murdered dead?
Who victory's hoar did long delay?
The traitorous, treacherous Copperhead;
Assassinating Copperhead,
Assassinating Copperhead;
Wrath-inviting,
Death-delighting Copperhead.

When widows monried their lonely lot,
And orphan children wept their dead,
Who said their just deserts they got?
The Northern rabel Copperhead;
The widow-libeling Copperhead;
The grief-deriding Copperhead;
The false, conspiring,
City-firing,
Booth-admiring Copperhead. Nor woman's grief, nor orphan's tears,

Nor even a nation's honored doad, Are sacred from the jibes and snears Of every brutal Copperbead; Each church-aspersing Copperhead; Each Union-hating. Was-creating. ar-creating, Repudiating Copperhead;

Crawl to your dunghill, viper, crawl,
For General Grant, with conquering tread
Marches to crush the thing men call,
In politics, a Copperhead;
A Democratic Copperhead;
A vile, fanatic Copperhead;
A marder-jeering,
Widow-sneering,
Assassin-cheering Copperhead.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grand Ratification Meeting in Chicago. A GRAND Republican rally was held in liberty-loving masses assembled. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by Gov-He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: In this great crisis I believe there are but two parties, as there were but two parties in the war—one that addressed rebels and rebel sympathisers as "my friends," and one that fought to put down the rebellion. Certainly we did not, nor did any man that fought the rebels, addressed rebels or rebel sympathisers as "my friends." If there is any candidate before the American people now for the highest office in the United States who addressed rebels or rebel sympathisers as "my friends," he certainly is not the candidate of the Republican party nor of the Convention which was held, and over which he presided, here in 1864, and in the to to win, was nominated for the Presidency, wherein it was declared that the was as a failure, and it must cease. He saided to bring about that secession by his talk, and by his encouragement to his Gentlemen: In this great crisis I believe may be safely rested.

The Constitution provides that Congress

Our candidate, on the contrary, fought as we voted. He fought it out on this bellion, and brought peace and victory to the country. It is for you to see, my friends; it is for all of us to see that the promises which we made in the the country to the country to the country. war, that those who fought for us should be sustained by our votes, are carried out in this election.

Those of you who are old enough to remember the war of 1812, know that there was a party at that time that did not symnathize with the country, but who sympathized with its opponents. We know that there was an old party then who undertook to put down Madison, the war President of the country. We know that they organized, that they brought forth their Government, and when the rebels of the candidate, but after the next election they South destroyed the State Government were no more heard of as a powerful which had been in the Union, and put in party. So it is with the Democratic party. its place a rebel State Government which so long as it was the party of freedom, so never was in the Union, and when the long as it was the party of human pro-gress, so long as it sympathized with the and left Georgia without any Government downtrodden, it was invincible. But whatever, then, when a government shall when it arrived at its dotage, when it hesitated and trembled, and went over to into the Union, and to be restored to the slavery, then it read on the broad sky, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin." Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. [Applause.] The American people, at the election of 1864, pronounced the sentence of death against that party, and it will be our fault if we do not execute it at this election. [Applause.] Not to detain you longer, allow me to introduce to you the most eloquent man in the West, the have destroyed, or whether they never had man who was a Democrat, so long as the Democratic party sympathized with free-dom and human rights; but the moment dom and human rights; but the moment that party became recreant, passed over to the loving soul of the Republican party, which has arrayed itself in favor of liberty and the country. He has been with us since; he has been with us all the time; he did good service for us in 1864, and he did good service for us in 1864, and though he lives in a State with a man, who, so far as his acts for the country are con-cerned, is properly named—Doolittle—he dition to be admitted as a State, in full

always does much. Mr. Carpenter then delivered an eloquent and forcible speech, from which we quote a portion relating to the question of reconstruction:

other of which must be true. The Southour Federal dominions. Upon this theory, when we conquered that State, her soil the soil and people on conquered Mexico civil government there. or any other foreign power subdued by our Suppose, for the sake rmy. If this was their condition, then it

nullity; that it was no protection to the rebels of the South; and, although we

the halls of the Monteguma.

The result of that doctrine is that when the war ended they were so many subdued form of government for them in New York; and conquered traitors, taken in the and if she should call a convention to

"That's so?" "You have got it!"]

Upon this theory, very clearly, the people of Georgia had no right to form a Government and say it had a right to duty upon the General Government; and

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come back into the Union. Now, I don't care which theory the Democrats take for the purposes of this argument, because either one cuts their throat from ear to

either one cuts their throat from ear to ear. [Great applause and laughter.]

There is, then, an end to this protext that Georgia could settle this question. Rebels may say when war shall begin, where it shall begin, how it shall begin, how it shall begin, how it shall be managed, but the Government shall say how it shall end [cheers], and what shall be the condition of the conquered. ["That's the idea!" Applause.] It is about time, after hundreds and thousands of lives have been sacriand thousands of lives have been sacri-ficed—after we have baptized and fertilized that rebel soil with the best blood of the land-it is about time that some man had the courage, and the nerve, and the good sense, to stand up and talk the truth upon this subject. [Sensation, applause, and cheers.]

It is clear then that Georgia could not reconstruct a Government without our consent. Now, the only party interested is the Government of the United States. They, as rebel States, could not do it. The general Government must do it.

The question then recurs, where is the power of the general Government to frame governments in these rebel States? And, in the first place, the general proposition may be laid down that if the power is in the Government of the United States at all, and is not conferred by express words upon the President or some other officer of the Government, then it is surely vested in Congress; because the Constitu-tion imposes upon Congress to take care tion provides that Congress shall have that at all times there shall be a republican the power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers conferred upon Congress and all other powers conferred upon the United States, or any other department or officer thereof; consequently, if the power of framing these State governments reposes in the general Government, and not in the peo-ple of Georgia, and, as it is conceded, every man can settle the question for himself by thirty minutes reading, that the Constitution does not locate this power in the President, or any other specific offi-cers, or in the Courts, then it follows necessarily that this power of the Govern-ment is to be exercised through the power Chicago on the evening of the 12th, at which 30,000 to 40,000 of the loyal and of Congress, to make laws to carry that

Stirring | power into execution. But I do not propose to rest here upon Oglesby, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, N. B. Judd, General Davis, and Hon. J. Y. Scammon presided. this mere general proposition, although it is entirely conclusive. There are other provisions of the Constitution, and other distinct grounds upon which this power

talk, and by his encouragement to his graphical sense, Illinois was always in the rebel friends in New York. Union; her soil was always Federal do-minion; her people were always citizens of the United States. But the State of

> that Congress shall provide for the admission of "new States," it means "new State Governmenta."

> The Democrats say, "This is conceded but Georgia is not a new State. Georgia was one of the original thirteen, one of the old States, and clearly that provision

Federal rights, that government thus formed is a new government, as much so as though the people of Georgia had never had a government whatever. What difference can it make, for instance, with this power of Congress to admit a State Gov-ernment, and to frame a government, whether the people who are to be admitted have once had a government which they

a government? For instance, we have, west of the Rocky Government there and protects them unommunion, into the Union.

Now, that power and jurisdiction of Congress to do this thing grows out of this fact, simply—that if our citizens are dwelling in a compact community, upon Now there are two theories, one or the our soil, without local government-(it is of no consequence how that state of things ern theory of the situation is that the edict of secession passed by Georgia, took her out of the Union and out of the limits of government, or because they have been government, or because they have been there and once had a government and deswhen we conquered that State, her soil and her people were as subject to the absolute will of the conqueror, as would be ment, the United States is bound to put a

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that we admit what the Democrats claim, that tablish a State Government, to come back into the Union, than the people of Mexico had a right to demand admission into the Union when Scott planted his standard on the half-sof the Montezoma. Again, the other theory is—the Northera theory is—the constitutional theory is
—that the ordinance of secession was a
rullity; that it was no protection to the nullity; that it was no protection to the rebels of the South; and, although we chose, as we had a right to do, to exercise as against them belligerent rights—the rights and power of a sovereign over his rebel citizens—yet they acquired by the ordinance of secession no privilege and no protection.

What is the result of that doctrine: State without reference to the Union a republican to a convention, and change her form of government from a republican to a monarchical government, it would be the duty of Congress to interfere, because the Constitution makes it the duty of the United States to see to it that there is a republican form of government for them in New York. and conquered that the blood upon their crime, taken with the blood upon their garments. [Sensation.] They have forfeited life, liberty, property, civil government, and everything that belongs to man. without any government whatever, Congress in this case, would be compelled to gress in this case, would be compelled to take narticular steps to put a State Government.

gress shall pass all laws necessary to execute all the powers which the Constitu-tion has conferred upon the United States. This has been so frequently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States so clearly has it been announced by Chief Justice Gardner, especially in the Rhode Island case, as it is called, reported in the seventh of Howard, where he distinctly lays down the doctrine that it is the province of Congress, and Congress alone, to determine whether the form of government is republican. It must also have the power to say whether there is a govern-ment there at all, because without so doing it cannot determine whether a particular form of government is republican or not -and that this duty rests upon Congress
-and when it acts in the premises its deciaion is binding upon every part of the Government, and cannot be questioned in court. This doctrine is so clearly and fully decided that there is no necessity of

argument beyond referring you to those decisions. In two or three cases they have been before the Supreme Court, and have been settled beyond dis-pute, and upon those three grounds that I have mentioned; first—that the power is clearly in the Congress of the United States, and is not conferred specifically upon any other department; secondly the power in Congress to admit new State Governments covers this State, and authorizes Congress to organize a govern-ment for the purpose of being admitted; and thirdly, the duty which the Constitu-State Government for each State-from that ground alone the power is clearly deducible—from these three facts—from these three separate and independent sources, we derive the power of Congress to organize State Governments for the rebellious States, which were left at the end of the war without any form of govern-ment whatever. I have proposed this even-ing to confine myself strictly to a discus-sion of the Constitutional power of Congress, and shall leave it for another occasion, perhaps at Galena, on Friday even-ing, to discuss the other independent ques-tion, of how wisely and how well Congress has exercised that Constitutional power. This is a distinct subject—too full to be ooken of here to-night under the circumstances, and at the foot of a speech. I shall leave the subject of reconstruction, then, with this imperfect discussion of the Constitutional power of Congress. That is the only issue which the Democratic platform makes upon the subject. They do not question the details of their acts. They struck the death blow to the system

we had to do it. We had to pay the sol-diers. We had to pay the current expenses of the war. We threw them upon the market. But there was no one to buy them. The specie banks were suspended Like brave and sensible men, under the Constitution, we went to work and issued the National Treasury notes. We issued the greenbacks. You have received them, and made them a legal tender. We have, as it were, given our promissory notes— put them in circulation to make gold and silver, and have thus become responsible for them—for our good faith and good character. We said to the citizens we will be responsible for these greenbacks—we will pay them back in gold at par at the earliest practicable day. But we cannot pay them now. The bondholders said, put them in circulation among the people. But if you expect to pay them in National currency, you must say how much you are going to issue—how many millions paya-ble to bearer. We replied through our American Congress. We said that we would pay our debts. We said to the people of Europe, to the people North and South, we will issue \$450,000,000 and pledge ourselves to issue no more. They said, very well. The soldiers said, all right. We do not go to war to fight for right. money—to fight for the glory of the thing; but to fight for a distressed country—to fight for liberty. If the public had not done any more, we would have been satisfied, and the soldier would not have grum

We gave this currency to the country, based upon our honor pledged to redeem it out of the Treasury, I believe at New York city, whenever we will be able to do so, in gold and silver. We never said we would redeem one greenback with another. Laughter.] We never promised the men of the country that thing. It was a deceit and dishonesty of which the Republican party would not be guilty. We stand party would not be guilty. We stand responsible for every greenback dollar that was issued through the war, and we meant to be responsible. We must be honest to succeed. There is too much intelligence, too much restrictions much patriotism, too many reasoning thoughtful men, to be misled by the decei and dishonesty at this age of the world. Let us stand upon our record. The bonds put out to bear interest in gold will be said in gold, and the bonds that are to bear interest in currency draw interest in currency. We have given our faith to that. Now, if it was not for a suspicion in the public mind that we were about to depart from our integrity, we all know that the four hundred and fifty or ten hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks and bonds would sell higher in the New York, the London and Frankfort markets than they do to day. We are responsible for the whole action of the National Con gress, and it is our duty to come before was not for them to say whether they would have a State Government or not; it was not for them to say whether they would ever belong to the Union or not, as an independent State. It was for us to say. It was for the conquerod—not for the conquerod—not for the conquerod—not for the conquerod. Then, upon their theory, Georgia had no more right to establish a State Government, to come back into the Union, than the people of Mexico had a right to demand admission into the Union when Scott planted his standard on the conduction into the Union when Scott planted his standard on the conduction into the Union when Scott planted his standard on the conduction into the Union when Scott planted his standard on the conduction of the Union of State Government, we calm that the Democrats claim, that the Union, and that the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union she was a State without any government whatever, consequently she had no republican form of State Government, we early found them written in our hearts, we early found them written in the Union say whether they would for the Union, and that the Union of the Union the country and account for it. I will but tell you what we are responsible for, that would do it. [Applause.] When we found these golden principles written upon our hearts, we early found them written in the Constitution of the United States. Very well. We then went to work to provide pensions for every mained and wounded soldier—for every woman who had lost her husband in the war-for.

vanced by the various States to carry on the war, a large amount of which I have collected myself since I have been Governor of this State; and I am going to get a half a million more before I get through hasty about this. The moment the Bureau to the name and who do not love their is suspended, I fear that the colored man country, and the poor loyal white man of the South will be persecuted and trampled down by these bad people. We paid this money in this direction and for that pur-pose and we are responsible for that. We

National Congress can make it.

I have been telling you how the Republican party stood during the country's troubles. Now let us inquire where did the Democratic party stand? Did they say we could coerce the South? No. Did they say we had the power to save the Republic? No. But in the Democratic party there were thousands and tens of thousands that loved their country better than their party. They all voted with the Republican party during the war, and I. have a very warm attachment toward duties, to carry on the Republic every war Democrat in the country, for How is it now? We have debt shall never be paid. Every Demo-crat and rebel in this country opposed these just provisions; and the Republi-

1868 without a record. We indorse in our platform the reconstruction measures of Congress. We say that the national debt shall be paid in full. party that assailed the Bepatish all through the war, that assailed Mr.

with anxiety for the safety of the Republic, when every soldier, your friends and brothers, were doing all they could to save the nation; they met in the city of Chicago, and declared that, "Whereas, after four years of failure"—well, I'li get it just right, I don't want to misrepresent them. [Laughter and applause] "Whereas, after for years of failure to restore the country by the experiment of war, that country by the experiment of war, that by selling their honor. I would not do it, we are in favor of PEACE!" [Great laugh- for one. I will pay that national debt in ter.] They met in New York the other day to nominate Frank Blair for President—["He missed it, though"]—and Frank Blair put forth his platform. He says that "Now, after three years failure not want to bring it down for the purpose

in peace to restore the Government to our country, I am in favor of war." [Voice, "They don't read together."]

You see they are never satisfied with Well, now, my fellow countrymen, we what the good people of the country are doing for the good of the nation. They are always climbing up some other way. [Laughter and cheers.]

Weil, we conquered the rebellion: we got through with the war, and made the colored soldiers citizens of the United States; we have reconstructed seven of the Southern States without injustice or blunder—eight, I should say—and we shall led our armies to victory; you fought side rebellion should be put down, and we soon reconstruct the others without by side with our soldiers; you fought were determined that we were the men trouble. And the Democrats opposed it nobly for the Republic. You went through wounded soldier—for every woman who had lost her husband in the war—for every orphan; and the Republican party had paid \$70,000,000 for pensions alone since the war. And we knew the soldier did not receive pay enough during the war, and we went to work and passed a bounty law to pay him in addition to what he had received, besides his monthly pay and his back pay, and the Republican party has paid the soldiers of the Army of the Republic \$50,000,000 in bounty alone. And if he had need of it we would pay him ten times as much. Itapplause. But the soldier is a sensible man, he is a reflecting man, and he knows that the Republic is not able to pay him all that he has earned. He knows the Republican party has paid him from the National Treasury all we are able to pay him. We only wish we could pay him fifty times \$50,000,000. We are going to nav.

the Constitution has provided that Con- is the soldier's friend? Where is the when we are in peace and almost plenty money going that is going from the Na- again, they are crazy for them. They say, tional treasury? It is going to pay interest put us out your greenbacks by the bushel on the debt we created in giving the soldier his bounty and that gives the widow we can't have too many of them-lower and orphans their pension money, and to the money value as much as possible; depay the claims of the different States stroy the finances of the country, for the against the Government for money ad-

-money given for the purpose of paying for the losses of property in the hands of the control into the hands of those who loyal citizens during the war—another portion of it to sustain the Freedmen's war. [Cries of "Never, never,"] I do not Bureau, and which we did not sustain an hour too long. I believe we abolished it too soop. I am not sure but we were too theselves Democrats, and who are traitors

What shall be done? Why, we must go right straight on as we have done. We issued greenbacks to pay for the war, we issued the bends to borrow money to pay money in this direction and for that. We pose and we are responsible for that. We have kept the credit of the nation unimpaired—we have saved the glory and honor of the Republic, and now we are in for ye," "You're right."] We taxed nearly for ye," "You're right."] We taxed nearly for ye," "You're right."] We taxed nearly for ye," "You're right."] honor of the Republic, and now we are in power so far as Congress is concerned, and out of power so far as the Executive is concerned, and we are responsible for the action of the Government so far as the National Congress can make it.

The poop of the property is concerned, and we are responsible for the armies and navies larger than was desirable since then because it may be a processary to keep the rebels in sub-

In 1865, there were nearly 10,000 differ-

Republican party during the war, and I ent articles subject to tax, besides the tariff every war Democrat in the country, for he had helped to free the country. But the Democrat party opposed every step we took to end the war. When the manumission of the slave was effected every Democratic paper and speaker in the country opposed it and every Democratic tobacco, and a few confectioneries—and that is all the Government to the first terminal of the slave Democratic paper and speaker in the tioneries—and that is all the Government country opposed it, and every Democratic is taxing the people for! [Cheers; apconvention wrote it down before the plause.] We have taken off the manufac-

can party has put another article into the Constitution in spite of the opposition of these men. We carried the war on, and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed us. We made him a citizen, and they opposed us. We made him a citizen, and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed. We made soldiers of the colored man and they opposed. We made soldiers of the opposed we don't tax the laboring man, and no be trusted in a powder magazine.

Now Wade Hampton is a representative of the Democratic leaders in this cambus twe don't tax the laboring man, and no be trusted in a powder magazine.

Now Wade Hampton is a representative of the Democratic leaders in this cambus trusted in politics exactly as a torch may be trusted in a powder magazine.

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The spirit threats not only embrace that county but the entire State.

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The spirit threats not only embrace that county but the countries of a cigar, he pays of his speeches is that which animates the supporters of Seymour and Blair. He is, as the New York World declares, the successor of Calhoun in the affections of South Carolina—the word South Carolina being used to describe those inbabitants of South Carolina being used to describe those inbabitants of the State or killed—the driven out of the State or killed—the driven the country to the other, about a peoand we in our platform indorse everything the country to the other, about a people and we in our platform indorse everything ple oppressed with taxes. It is not true, that the Republicen party has done for the we are taxed enough to pay the interest. We pay an income tax of five per cent. The final success of the rebellion. In the final success of the rebellion in the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the clot benever and if needs to the Demo
The Howell Cobb is making speeches at the South to stir up the old rebel fire, and he sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the load banner from the dust, give it again for him, in wich he does the fire that the Republicent party has done for the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the load banner from the dust, give it again for him, in wich he does the fire the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the load banner from the dust, give it again for him, in wich he does the fire the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the south to stir up the old rebel fire, and the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the sort in the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come, one and all, and let us snatch the sort in the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort in the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort in the sustains Seymour by appeals of this sor having subjects forever. Our platform is licence tax must be taken out, and that is Committee on the platform, and he added before you, not a double dealing, but all that has to be taken out except one to it words describing the reconstruction again statement of the case for the for grain importation. But you must not acts as "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and roll of the case for the for grain importation. But you must not acts as "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void;" and he says that every single member of the Committee warmly appropriate that platform the best living soldier. They ask you to go and support that party that assailed the Republic all through the war, that assailed Mr. Lincoln, that abused you and me and every soldier from the beginning of the war. Lincoln, that abused you and me and every soldier from the beginning of the war up to this fatal moment. What! Leave the honored flag of the Republican party tax them if you take it from foreign importations. They are opposed to foreign the honored flag of the Republican party portations. They are opposed to foreign taxation. But they do not know what they mean themselves. I know that these -turn our backs upon our brilliant record, they mean themselves. I know that these and enlist in their ranks? That were burdens have been imposed upon us by without any sort of ingenuity. They are the necessities of war, but our people are bayonet. making a grand display and assailing and attacking everybody—poor, miserable organization. What have they got to attack, or what have you got to prove. You are attacking the Republican party, are you? You are waging a war of extermination against the Republican party, are you? Oh, how foolish you are, my Democratic friends, if you expect a man will hide his record.

No wonder you wanted to pass by it!

The not complaining, and we have to meet the not complaining, and we have to meet the responsibilities as honest men; and are willing and able to pay that debt. The Democratic party say that they know a great many Republicans who are willing to act with them in paying the national debt in greenbacks. We know that the greenbacks are good. Is not a greenback ust as good as a gold dollar. Is ay that a greenback is a promise to pay a gold dollar—is just as good when it is at no not complaining, and we have to meet the responsibilities as honest men; and are willing the pathy for Marylanders who, like Marshal Kane, took arms upon the rebel side. These were "the brave and true men of that immortal army." Reaching Charles too he was received by his friends of the Democratic party with enthusiacm. The speech he made was a glowing rhapsody in honor of State rights and a hopedian. No wonder you wanted to pass by it!

No wonder you wanted the country to turn away from your past career! No wonder you wished that leaf of your record to be let alone. Why, if I had belonged to your party, which I never have, I would be very glad to have my war record of the party blotted out. ord of the party blotted out, and not tional debt is not due, and will not be due spoken of among men. [Laughter and for nine years. Five hundred and fifteen] spoken of among men. Laughter and cheers.] Well may the Democracy close millions of dollars from the 15th of August last was subject to payment. We could at their black deeds. But I tell you we will look at it, and will expose you to the world. You are a pretty party! [Great laughter.] [You Democracy! They met in the city of Chicago in the summer of 1864 hundred and fifteen millions of green the city of Chicago in the summer of 1864 hundred and fifteen millions of green. -right in the middle of the war, when backs." As we have four hundred mil-

> head, a clear mind, a noble, honest, modest, moral man-for our candidate for the this is what the Democratic party proposes. President of the United States. He is a Again, as for years before the war, the man of the people; an carnest, simple, kind-hearted man, with a great mind, with

tional Treasury all we are able to pay him. them. When the country was in the destroy wish we could pay him fifty times \$50,000,000. We are going to pay him fifty the perate struggle for its life, needing all the help it could get, they tried to run down him \$40,000,000 more this year. Now, who and depreciate the greenbacks. Now,

A weir of errors—A slip of the pen.

A "Tyrant" and a "Butcher." On the 4th of July, 1863, when Horatio Seymour was derisively asking a New York mob "Where are the victories that

were promised us?" and instigating the riots that broke out a fortuight afterward, General Grant was receiving the surren-der of Vicksburg and of the Mississippi, after one of the most heroic and skillful campaigns in military history. On the 13th President Lincoln wrote to him the following letter: "Mr DEAR GENERAL .- I do not remember that

When Grant was entering upon the final and triumphant campaign, the President wrote to him as follows on the 30th April, 1864:

April, 1864:

"Libutenant-General Grant,—Not expecting to see you before the spring campalin opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time so far as I undorstand it.

"The particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtunde any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very auxious that any great disaster or capture of our men in great number shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fall to let me know it.

"And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you!"

"Yours very truly,

"A Lincoln."

Views of a Democratic Leader.

That some of those who tried to destroy the Union and the Government to save slavery may have been sincere may be admitted. But that those whose only feeling is profound regret and mortification at world in their platforms. And after the failure of secession, when the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment was adopted, the rebeis and Democrats denounced its provisions which prescribed the qualifications which prescribed the qualifications and conditions of sufferce laving. the rebels and Democrats denounced its provisions which prescribed the qualifications and conditions of suffrage, laying down a rule that no man who has ever borne arms against the government shall ever hold any civil office of honor, or power, or trust, forever disqualifying him unless Congress, by a two-thirds vote, should remove the disability, that the national debt shall we have relieved every man from payon that the rebel with the submitted to the decision and will make the best of it, is a man whom everybody can respect and trust. So one, like Wade Hampton, who announces that thousand dollars a year profit. We make although worsted in the field he yet hopes | Friends of the martyred President! him pay no income tax at all. If a man to make his cause triumphant, may be re-you vote for the same disloyal men?

which he thought might be obtained, an opinion in which the Kuklux Klan agrees

eulogy of the men who, with him, had fought against their country. Speaking of the recreant soldier who, with consciou falsehood, announced that the battle cry of the Union soldiers was "Booty beauty," Wade Hampton exclaimed: long as patriotism, constancy and valor are esteemed the wondrous story of her (Charleston's) defense will stir the hearts of brave men, and noble women will teach their children to lisp the name of Beaure gard." The whole speech is conceived in the intensest spirit of devotion to South Carolina as opposed to the United States. There is not a thought, an emotion, a word in it which is not inspired by the old South Carolina provincial jealousy of the Union means that are placed in your hands to control this element." The next morning General Hampton repeated the substance of the speech, saying that he still had the torn flag which his comrades had loved so well and defended so gallantly, and he would cherish it until they had a State

Is this the kind of talk which becomes those who, when the country requires peace above all things, aspire to direct the government? After our experience of the inhuman purposes and impracticable con-ceits of aristocratic visionaries control its councils. They were always the they have lately been the tragedy, of our politics. Those who would restore Calhoun and trample upon the graves of loyal soldiers—who would justify Wade Hampton's rebellion and abandon four millions of loval people to unimaginable suffering—will do as Wade Hampton ad-vises, and vote for Seymour and Blair. Those who are convinced that Calhoun was the most fatal enemy of the principles of the Union, and who are resolved that the enormous expense of money and of life in the war shall have gained something, will now throw their votes, as tened out to me four years ago they raised their prayers, suit of the sale. for Grant, liberty, and peace.-Harper's

Facts for Consideration.

THE men who marshaled rebeldom in the field are now marshaling Democracy for the ballot-box.

Those who filled the nation with widowe and orphans now seek to rule the Re-public by electing Seymour to the Presi-

The men who cursed our dying heroes at Andersonville are now shouting for Seymour and Blair. The emaciated survivors of the Libby and Andersonville prisons are asked by the Democrats to vote with the wretches who scourged and starved them!

Every boy in blue who was maimed, in writin the history of this writin the

of the boys in blue.

The incomes of the widows and orphans who are pensioned because their husbands or fathers were killed by the rebels, depend upon the credit of the Government. The Democracy advocate practical republic credit.

The incomes of the widows and orphans consekently coodn't give no offence to no consekently coodn't give no consekently

brothers will vote for Seymour and Blair.
The hands who cut down the boys in

The Democrats imported rebels from the South to stumpthe North against Lincoln, and initiate rebellion. They are now importing the same class of men to stump the North against Grant, and initiate revolution. - Chicago Journal.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

表 The cost of putting down the Dentocratic rebellion was over \$3,000,000,000. The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard guarantees 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax in North Carolina. 438 A New York publishing house advertises Pollard's "Lost Cause" as "The only Democratic history of the war."

恋歌" Out of six hundred and seventy inmates of the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary, six hundred and thirty-six are Democrats and thirty-four Republicans.

Son! The robel who deprived you of a father will vote for Seymour and Blair. Father! The robel who deprived you of a son will vote for Seymour and Blair. Will you vote with them? General J. B. Webster, of Pitts-

burgh, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Governor Moorhead in 1866, has declared his intention to vote and speak for Grant and Coltax. The miscream whose bullet sought

alive, would vote for Seymour and Blair. Friends of the martyred President! will been made in Marion county, Kentucky, that if Seymour and Blair are elected, every Republican in that county will be driven out of the State or killed—the

**Howell Cobb is making speeches at the South to stir up the old rebel fire, and rent from ourn, persoom to vote at these the old banner from the dust, give it again for him, in wich he wuz assisted by the to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God entire balance uv the Corners. The ed and enthusiastic applause.]

A political count of the Boston Corn

were not in town.

The Louisville Journal calls Sherman, Thomas and Meade "satraps," and man, Thomas and Mence "satraps," and the soldiers "slaves of the satraps." It says, of course they are for Grant, to-gether with "all swindlers, pimps, detect-ives, adventurers, bigots and black-guards," but that "the whole respectability of the South are for Blair and Sev

mour." How does that sound, soldiers? The World bulletin board a day or two ago displayed a copy of the Weekly Campaign World containing an illustration representing General Grant sitting on the top of a whisky barrel; near him was a second barrel with nobody upon it, and above the words "Match Him." Some intelligent Democrat posted a wood-cut portrait of Frank P. Blair over the vacant spot, and amused the crowd until one of the World's attaches discovered the addi-

tion and removed it .- Sun. The London Spectator of July 25, says: "We never remember to have read American documents which puzzled us so entirely as the Democratic 'platform' and the report of the meeting by which that platform was accepted. They read as if the Democrats had lost their sense altogether, had degenerated from a great party into a mere faction, too hopeless of success to care for anything except the programme which should most fully defy and irritate their antagonists."

The following will be the epitaph

The following will be the epitaph graven upon the combstone of the Blair and Seymour party next November:

Here Lies,
Without Hope of Resurrection,
All that remains of
American Dancemarx,
(falsely so called.)
Her appalling crime was to have sacrificed A Million Lives
And Many Thousand Millions of Treasure In a fendish struggle to perpetuate
AMERICAN SLAVERY.
In the presence of this one enormity
It would be mockery to utter
The name of any
Viscue.

Selling a Brig.

A VERY good story is told of old embargo times and the war of 1812. Under the impulse of the removal of embargo, there last seven years do we want Calhoun was a sudden rise in the value of property, again and his theories and measures? Yet and such a demand for it that merchandise was sometimes carried off from vessels before the owners arrived at their place of business; and the parties taking it came in afterward to say that they were at the owner's mercy, and must pay what they enose to ask.

A brig was lying at Boston harbor which had come up from Plymouth just before the embargo was laid, fit for sea. The Plymouth owner thought it was a good time to sell the brig, and sent his son up for the purpose, telling him to demand eight thousand dollars. John went to Boston, and how things stood, sold the brig in a noment, as it were, and hurried home lated with his bargain. As he neared the ouse, he saw the old man marching up and down the piazza, and presently he has tened out to meet his son, and hear the re-

"Have you sold the brig, John?"
"Yes, father."

" For how much?"

"Ten thousand dollars."
"Ten thousand dollars!" cried the old man, with staring eyes, at hearing a price more than double what the vessel cost; "I'll bet you have sold her to some swin-dler who don't care what the price is, and "Notes, did you say, father? Why, there are no notes in the case. I got the money and put it in the bank. Draw, and you

NASBY.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY-THE GLORI-OUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY-MP. MASSY'S

111117

ACCOUNT THERROF. Post Offis, Confort X Roads, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky, Ang. 6, 1808.

Ef the Amerikin Eagle is in the habit uv screemin at Democrat victories she km now test her capacity to the fullest extent. The election in Kentucky resulted more gloriouser than ever we had anticipated. Eighty thousand majority is a big thing, and we knowd it, but we felt that the eye of the Dimocrisy wux onto us, and wa disour level best. We wantid to inspire the Dimocrisy uv the North; to set em a example in fact wich wood awaken in emenulashun. The election at the Corners ulashun. The election at the Corners

was maimed, shaughtered or starved by those who support Seymour and Blair.

It is not the brave men who periled their lives to put down the rebellion, who now threaten a new "revolution," but the men who, during the rebellior, were in the mite say suthin in it wich wood bother men who, during the rebellion, were in sympathy with the rebels, or were them selves imbruing their hands in the blood of the boys in blue.

The incomes of the widows and orphans who are pensioned because their husbands who are pensioned because their husbands. pend upon the credit of the Government. The Democracy advocate practical repudiation, which will destroy this credit. The rebels would rejoice to beggar the survivors of those whom they starved in prison.

In 1860, the Southern fire-caters threatened rebellion if they failed. They now threaten revolution if they succeed. and greenbax, but went orf into a most clokent denunsiashun uv Joodis Iskariot. It's always safe to abooze Judis, ex there sin't nobody nowhere to defend him.
"But!" sed they in korus, "does he perpose to pay the bonds in gold or green-

Democratic ballots next November.

Every Union soldier's grave is an cloquent speech against the Democratic bax?"

Smilin benignantly onto em, ez Seymore did at the Convenshun, I replied in these words: "My friends, let us confine ourselves to livin ishoos. Let me ask yoo ez patriots, and country at heart, DO YOU WANT YOUR DAUGHTERS TO MARRY NIGORIS!"

"Never!" sed they, strikin tables, "never!" and they rushed out in the street, hollerin "Rah for Seymore." Sich porshens uv the letter, however, ez fitted our case I red to em. That paragraff into wich he bewails the condishun uv men like us at the Corners, wich he styles the intelligence uv the South, Kernel Mc-Peller and I red to every one at the Corners, we bein all wich kin read; and the paragraff in wich he denounces the men paragrait in wich he denomness the men who assert that Union men ain't permitted to live in peece in the South I red the first time to twenty or thirty uv our people wich hed jist returned from a raid onto the settlement uv Abolitionists over on the Pike Run. Young Issaker Gavit, wuz so affectid that he shed tears, wipin his eyes with a hankercher he took from the body uv a Yoonyun man wich he hed

just shot in the presence uv his family, wich refoozed to leave the settlement. The elecshun went off magnificently. Never did I see in all my experience, wich hez bin very great, sich extensive preparations made, Bascom's bar wuz made free. Doekin Pogram, Kernel McPelter and myself, one uv wich holds a Govern-ment offls, and the other two expects to, brain of Abraham Lincoln, were he bed a bari uv new eleckshun whisky e, would vote for Seymour and Blair. withstandin his disaffeckshun, furnisht at cost, wich wuz 22 cents per gallon, ez no

man not born in Ke

And Issaker, bilin over with rage, went of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. [Prolong- his insolence. He was carried off by some sympathisin niggers, a mere wreck uv his

former self. election of Grant, 33 Seymour; 15 are doubtful, three would not vote, and four were not in town.

A little later the "Yoonyun men," ex they call theirselves, upon Pike Run, come down to vote. But Issaker and McPelter reasoned with em. Kernel McPelter asserted that ez Amerikin citizens they hed a rite to vote, and shood do so at all hazthat the Corners wuz a fitin for her liberties—that no matter wat their abstrack rites mite be the Corners cood not permit herself to be contaminated with Ablishn votes. "Shood yoo attempt it," sed he impressively, "the blood of the Corners

will be up, and I won't be answerable for

will be up, and I won't be answerable for the consequences. Beware!"

They pressed forerd, when from among our people a single shot wuz heard, and the head one uv em, a preacher, fell writhin in the dust.

I pitled the poor wretch, but wat kin we do? Why will they come about us, irritatin our people with their incenjary votes? The man had a family. Wat reason will he give em, when he's carrid home dead, for his ontimely deceese? Its ever thus. The Ablishnists will never let us alone. And yet I spose that a hirelin us alone. And yet I spose that a hirelin and subsidized press in the North, in the face uv the provocashen we received, will accuse us uv murderin this man! Our ambishen wuz to hev the vote clear

Dimekratit. But it wuz not so. At about one p. m., Joe Bigler, who hed heerd uv the doins, come to the polls. Issaker and McPelter wuz a goin to pervent him from votin, but the villain drawd a rethey partid, makin a lane for him to the

"Does any one challenge my vote," sed he cockin his weepon. "Ef so, let em speek." But no one interfered, and I took it. When we countid out there wuz barely one Ablishn ballot in that hat. It wuz Bigler's. But we were near enuff yoonan-

imus, and we perpose to keep so. The process is simple. It consists merely in shootin all who differ with us. Thus we hev peece at home.
Our politikle prospecks are mixed. The

reduckshen uv the tax on whisky inclined many uv our voters toward Republicanism, but I headed this orf by swearin that the Democrisy wuz pledged to take it orf altogether. The Northern papers assertin that Blare's letter don't mean revolooshe hurtin us some, but that is more than balanced by the ease with wich we kin organize. Yesterday an entire regiment in the Confedrit servis reorganized as a Seymore and Biare club—retainin their fficers, ez doorin the war, and yoosin the identikle rolls, flags and sich. It aids us wonderfully.

PETROLEUM V. NASHY, P. M. (Wich is Postmaste.) The Rebel Yell.

THE Mobile Register, edited by John Forsyth, one of the most virulent rebels, speaking of the rebel yell in Tammany Hall when the selection of Seymonr was

Hall when the selection of Seymour was announced, says:

"How clear that note used to ring upon the air of Vicksburg of a night in years long past! And who that heard it, or baird of it, will user longed the panic it cont to the Mexicans when Johnson Davis' Mississippians posled it forth at the well-come order to charge the works of Menterey's You can resel it now in the Mississippi pages as they recount the incidents of their recent victory over violence and fraind; and it will make the air resonant from the Hio Grands to the Potomac at the last irresistible charge less! November chaering the hearts of our Democratic friends, and chilling those of our oppressors. Stand by for the yell."

Ay, ay, Sir! The Union boys are not

Ay, ay, Sir! The Union boys are not very much afrail. With Grant they silenced that yell in 1865, and with Grant they will silence it again in 1868.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN left, by will, £1,000 and put it in the bank. Draw, and you will get it."

The old gentleman's excitement was suddenly cooled, and as the ruling passion rose in its place, he said:

"I say, John, couldn't you have got a little more?"

Blad young married artideers of the town of Philadelphia, and a like amount to those of Boston—both on the same terror, the rate of interest being five per cent. Somewhat curiously, the Roston fund ban accumulated \$125,305, while that of Philadelphia pas only resolved \$43.407. adelphia has only reached \$60,407.